

Amphibia, Leptodactylidae, *Paratelmatobius mantiqueira* Pombal and Haddad, 1999: Distribution extension

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ABSTRACT: A female *Paratelmatobius mantiqueira* Pombal and Haddad, 1999 was collected in November 2005 at an altitude of ca. 1,650 m at an Atlantic Forest area within the Área de Preservação Ambiental (APA) da Mantiqueira, state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The current record extends its distribution 130 km eastward from the type locality, represents the first records in the state, and provides information on its color in life.

The genus *Paratelmatobius* (Leptodactylidae) currently comprises five species of small-sized (up to 30 mm SVL) frogs endemic to montane Atlantic Rainforest areas of the Serra do Mar and Serra da Mantiqueira mountain ranges, in southeastern Brazil (Pombal and Haddad 1999; Zaher *et al.* 2005). *Paratelmatobius mantiqueira* was described by Pombal and Haddad (1999) based on 15 specimens (six males and nine females) collected in 1953 at the municipality of Campos do Jordão, state of São Paulo. It is currently known only from the type series and nothing is known of its natural history and its coloration in life, as its description was based on material kept in preservative for more than 40 years. In the present note we report an individual of *P. mantiqueira* from another locality, extending its geographic distribution, and provide information on its color in life (and photos of a live specimen) for the first time.

On 14 November 2005 at 20:45 h a female *Paratelmatobius mantiqueira* (snout-vent length = 22 mm)



FIGURE 1. Dorsal view of live adult female *Paratelmatobius mantiqueira* (MNRJ 51501) from the municipality of Resende, state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Photo by C. V. Ariani.

was collected on the leaf litter by one of us (CVA) at an altitude of ca. 1650 m during an herpetofaunal inventory at an Atlantic Forest area within the Área de Preservação Ambiental (APA) da Mantiqueira, in the municipality of Resende, state of Rio de Janeiro. The surveys that yielded the specimen were carried out in areas of evergreen mixed forest within a private property, the Marimbondo farm (22°22' S, 44°35' W), at altitudes ranging between 1,350 and 1,750 m. The specimen is currently housed at the amphibian collection of the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 51501).

Snout-vent length measurements given by Pombal and Haddad (1999) for the type series of *P. mantiqueira* range from 14.4-16.7 mm for males and from 15.0-19.3 mm for females. The specimen collected by us is thus larger than the largest specimen of the type series, but otherwise matches the description of the species fairly well (P. C. A. Garcia, pers. comm.).

The dorsal coloration of the specimen in life was basically of gray and purplish-brown hues, with a few black blotches and spots on the posterior portion of the body, black transverse stripes on hind legs, and a thin light, broken mid-dorsal stripe extending to just below the scapular region (Figure 1). Ventral surfaces were black, with a cluster of large orange-red blotches (most of them fused together) on belly, an elongate orange-red blotch extending along each forelimb from axilla to the middle of forearm, a few small white spots scattered along the ventral surface of hind limbs and sides of belly, white blotches at the corners of the mouth and round white spots at the base of throat (Figure 2). After preservation, the orange-red coloration on the ventral region faded and became cream.

Since *P. mantiqueira* was the only member of the genus whose coloration in life was still unknown, it is here confirmed that all presently known species of *Paratelmatobius* have bright and contrasting coloration on the ventral surfaces (Pombal and Haddad 1999).



FIGURE 2. Ventral view of MNRJ 51501 in life. Photo by C. V. Ariani.

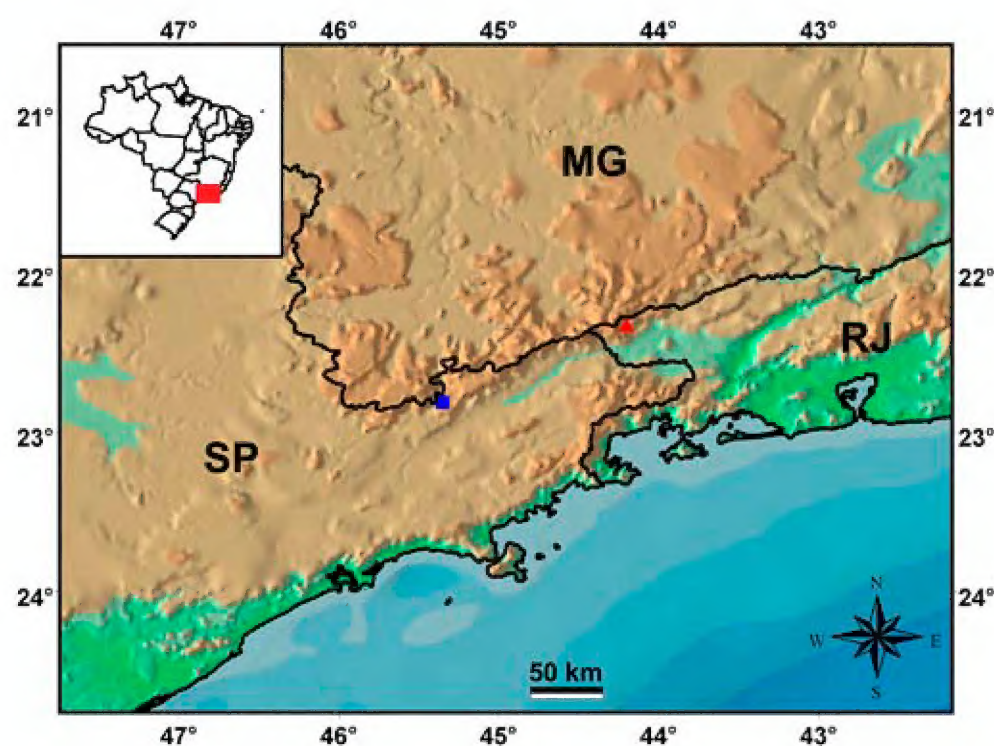


FIGURE 3. Map showing the localities where *Paratelmatobius mantiqueira* has been recorded. Blue square = type locality at Campos do Jordão, state of São Paulo; Red triangle = new record at Resende, state of Rio de Janeiro. Both localities are in the Serra da Mantiqueira mountain range.

The ventral color pattern of *P. mantiqueira* is quite similar to that of *P. cardosoi* (which is presumably its closest relative within the genus), judging by Figure 1A of Pombal and Haddad (1999). Nevertheless, the ventral blotches are more reddish in *P. mantiqueira* and more yellowish/mustard in *P. cardosoi*, and the background color in the latter is gray, rather than black.

The present record of *P. mantiqueira* from Resende represents a new state record and a range extension of 130 km eastward from the type locality (Figure 3). It also adds another species to the amphibian fauna of state of Rio de Janeiro, and the second one in the genus *Paratelmatobius* (besides *P. lutzii*) known to occur there (see Rocha et al. 2004). The species is probably endemic to the Serra da Mantiqueira mountain range.

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